



Miniconf, 2016-12-19

## **Graph Recommenders** (in the Browser)

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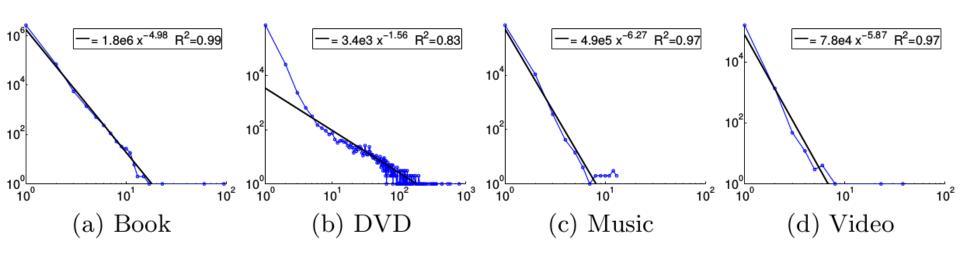
- 1. Main idea for local graph recommenders
- 2. Desired outcome
- 3. Experimental Workflow
- 4. Visualization
- 5. Graph recommender algorithm
- 6. Datasets (anonymized FB graphs)
- 7. Enriching anonymized graphs
- 8. Modeling a stochastic process
- 9. Future work

#### Motivation: The local sphere (idea) 1/2



A study of recommendation cascades (clusters) in an online shopping network of millions of users showed that:

- The average size of cascades was relatively small (maximum ~10 f or all but DVDs)
- The radius of those cascades (graphs) is on the average less than 2 (degrees of separation)



Leskovec, Jure, Ajit Singh, and Jon Kleinberg. "Patterns of influence in a recommendation network." *Pacific-Asia Conference on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining*. Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2006.

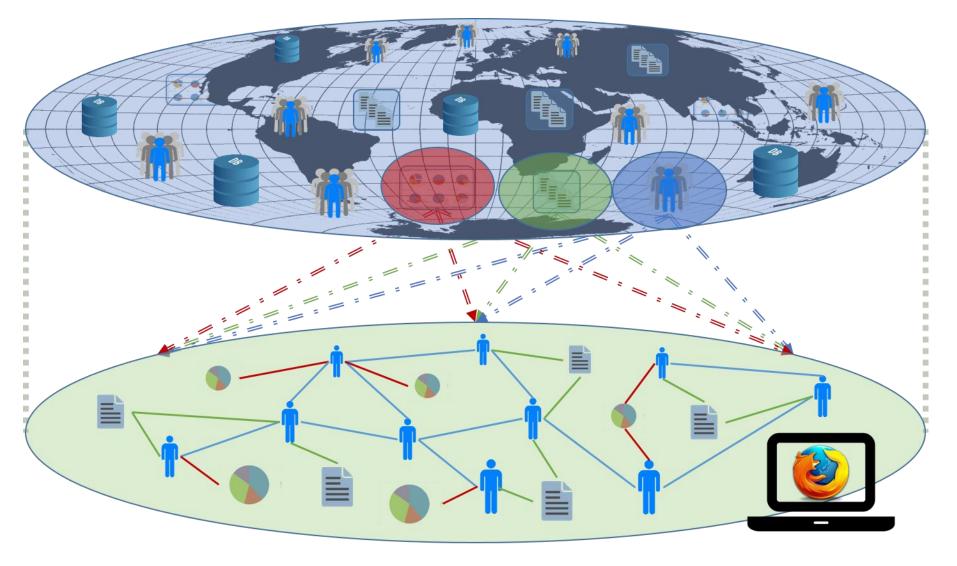
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### Pub/Sub in modern WebApps





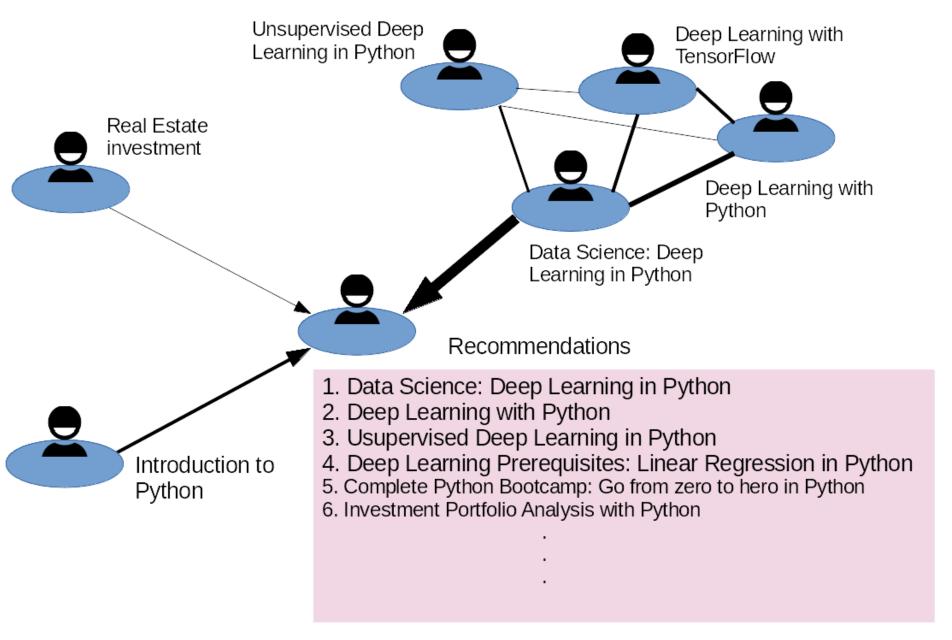
- Better understanding of the complexity / runtime behavior of graph based recommenders
  - Especially useful for larger graphs outside our experimental scope
- Basis for further experiments in ML on perturbed knowledge bases => "Playground project"
- Working software ;)



- 1. Researcher will navigate to the Website
- 2. Chooses from several pre-defined graphs
- 3. Recommendation mode: single / all users
  - We are recommending Udemy courses
- 4. Recommendations are approved /rejected or rated
- 5. The feedback alters the underlying feature vectors
  - This can also affect graph features / metrics (e.g. edge weights through user similarities)
- 6. Recommendations are re-computed... this cycle continues until researcher has enough data to write a paper about it;)







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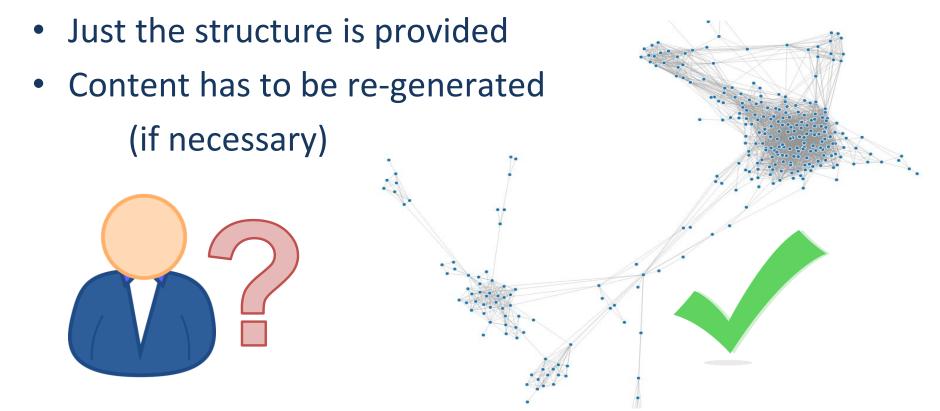


- Not yet determined, but recommenders can build on several factors:
  - Collaborative filtering recommend what others have done / chosen (the typical amazon recommender)
  - Content based filtering (building a user profile)
    - A model of the user's preference
    - A history of the user's interaction with the recommender
  - Network structure

So which dataset is accessible to us?



- Anonymized FB graphs provided by SNAP (Stanford Network Analysis Project)
- 10 FB EGO-graphs: social network from the perspective of one user => shows only relations among friends





#### **Enriching anonymized graphs 1/2**



```
70 education; concentration; id; anonymized feature 426
71 education; concentration; id; anonymized feature 427
72 education; concentration; id; anonymized feature 428
73 education; concentration; id; anonymized feature 429
74 education; concentration; id; anonymized feature 430
75 education; degree; id; anonymized feature 21
76 education; degree; id; anonymized feature 431
77 education; degree; id; anonymized feature 313
78 education; degree; id; anonymized feature 432
```



#### Random fake



data generator...?



https://randomuser.me/api/portraits/women/68.jpg

```
first_name: 'Monique'
middle_name: 'Imogene',
last_name: 'Weimann',
gender: 'female'.
avatar_url: 'https://randomuser.me/api/portraits/women/68.jpg' }
work_end_date: 2015-04-24T08:53:04.456Z,
work_start_date: 2011-06-11T08:07:46.529Z,
graduation_date: 2011-03-04T10:59:40.290Z,
birth_date: 1991-03-09T10:59:40.000Z }
employer_id: 'Adams - D\'Amore',
from_id: null,
with id: null
location:
         '00588 South Treside',
position: 'District Web Administrator',
projects: [ 'Refined Fresh Chair' ]
hometown: '37317 South Charlotteside',
location: '26154 South Athena',
languages: [ 'English', 'Mandarin' ],
locale: 'en_US'
```

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#### Enriching anonymized graphs 2/2



```
Course # Course Title Level

16.00 Introduction to Aerospace Engineering and Design Undergraduate

16.00AJ Exploring Sea, Space, & Earth: Fundamentals of Engineering Design

16.01 Unified Engineering I, II, III, & IV (Fall 2005) Undergraduate

16.02 Unified Engineering I, II, III, & IV (Fall 2005) Undergraduate

16.03 Unified Engineering I, II, III, & IV (Fall 2005) Undergraduate

16.04 Unified Engineering I, II, III, & IV (Fall 2005) Undergraduate

16.050 Thermal Energy Undergraduate

16.06 Principles of Automatic Control Undergraduate
```

Config.UNIVERSITIES holds 7626 distinct entries. Config.DEGREES holds 195 distinct entries. Config.SCHOOL TYPES holds 3 distinct entries. Config.CONCENTRATIONS holds 152 distinct entries. Config.CLASSES holds 37 distinct entries.

OK — so we have enough data, but how to assign them realistically to our users considering the FB graph?



 Our anonymized graph might give us different schools (anonymous features) for 2 connected users

- But which schools should we assign? Random ones?
  - Certainly, the likelihood for 2 people to be acquainted is higher if they attend geographically close schools (MIT / Harvard) than far apart (MIT / TU Graz)
  - What about qualifications / interests / languages etc.??
- We need to base our data generators on stochastic processes resembling reality => Probably a significant project in itself!

- 1. Scaling of graph algorithm to real-sized DBs?
- 2. Implementation of local sphere idea?
  - How to connect to a super-graph
- 3. Perturbation of graphs:
  - adding / removing nodes / edges
  - Perturbing node feature vectors
  - Targeting specific graph metrics:
    - Centralities
    - Components
    - Flow properties (throughput etc. ...)





# Thank you!

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